



Herashall the Press the People's rights maintain,
Unswayed by influence, and unbribed by gain—
Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts drave,
Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

ST. JOHNSTOWN,
SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1846.

RAIL ROAD. The survey from Orford bridge up the River, has been in progress two weeks. It is usually estimated, we believe, that a distance of 20 miles requires about four weeks time to survey it thoroughly. This survey is to locate, and will be final—and economy requires that it should be well done. The Directors have perfect confidence in the ability of the Chief Engineer—Mr. Fox. A short time only will be allowed to expire, after the survey shall have been concluded, before the contract to build the road will be completed.

Do not fail to read thoroughly Mr. Stewart's remarks upon the Polk Tariff system, now in substance before Congress. And, moreover, pass the paper around among your neighbors. It is time for freemen to study this question, which is now assuming a serious reality.

Will Congress reduce the present Tariff and adopt Mr. Polk's system, at its present session? This inquiry is often heard. So far as we can gather the purposes of the Administration, they intend, if possible, to do it. There is a chance that something may occur to 'put off the evil day,' but the probabilities are strongly in favor of the success of the Southern dynasty, of course only by and through the aid of northern dough-faces.

There has been a recent demonstration which will contribute much to encourage the enemies of free labor to push on their scheme—something that says, 'if you will destroy the Tariff and adopt your system, you shall have our help to sustain you in the great struggle about this question which must ensue hereafter—in 1848.' And who says this? The reader inquires. It is spoken in actions, if not in words.

It is the voice of James G. Birney, uttered by his actions. It is well known that since the accession of Mr. Polk, many of the leaders of 3d partyism have avowed themselves favorable to his southern free trade notions. The organ of that party in Massachusetts immediately after the reception of his Message assailing the Tariff, & came out approving of its notions. Since then the organ of the same party in Ohio has done the same thing. Birney has come out above board for free trade and urged it upon his followers, and the leaders, more or less, have spoken out the same sentiments. In Vermont, for certain plain reasons, the 'Free-man' plays dark, or against adopting this new branch to the Birney creed, at present, at least.

These things all go to show the Administration that they can have help to sustain themselves in carrying out its system of low protective revenue duties—which is the great anchor of hope to the slave-owners, on which they rely to make slave labor more profitable and to strengthen their 'peculiar institution,' and by which they hope to break down and depress the free labor and industry of the free states. Is it strange then, that Mr. Polk should push onward his cotton raising and slave-strengthening system with all possible vigor? He sees in this new demonstration of Birneyism an auxiliary force to throw himself and his party back upon in case of being hard pushed by the whigs in their struggle for the good of home industry. He sees where he can look for a reserve corps, in 1848.

The reader is referred to Mr. Stewart's remarks for the reasons of the hostility of the cotton & negro producers to the success which free labor achieves by the aid of protection.

We find the following in the last Chronicle. The occasion to which the article has reference will be one of deep interest, especially to those who have enjoyed the literary advantages of the Institution. We hear that the Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, is expected to be present.

CALEDONIA COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL. It is now Fifty Years since the incorporation of this Academy at Peacham; and we understand its friends have made arrangements for a semi-centennial celebration on the First Day of July next. The Hon. I. F. REDFIELD is to be the orator of the day; and it is presumed that a large number of those who have been members of the Academy and are now seated in their various fields of usefulness over the Union, will be present.

This is one of the oldest Academies in the State; and the names of even the natives of Peacham who have been indebted to it for early training, would constitute a list hardly equalled for ability and worth by any town of the like population in New England. The occasion must draw together a specimen of Green Mountain Boys born, that it would be delightful to meet.

NORTHERN RAIL ROAD. The work on this road (the Lebanon) is commenced in this settlement; and the superstructure is being laid upon the interval directly east of Main Street. Horse Shoe Pond, the Hill north of 'Paradise,' and intervening ground between those places, are however, the points where work is going forward most rapidly. The

duties, thus evading the operations of the corn laws, while the grain and flour from the north Europe must always pay the highest duties imposed by the corn laws. Hence Lord Ashburton very justly argues, we must be overwhelmed if the corn laws are repealed; and this great advantage, now enjoyed by Canada and the United States, of importing flour and grain at about one fourth of the duty paid by importers from the Baltic & Black seas. Repeal the corn laws—put them on an equal footing with us, and is not the question settled, and the market lost to our grain and flour in all time to come? Nothing can be clearer.

And yet gentlemen exult in the prospect of the repeal of the corn laws, and are ready to sacrifice the whole of our manufactures and home markets to bring it about. Such will be the operation of the repeal of the corn laws on American agriculture, and such is the statement of Lord Ashburton, who perhaps knows as much about the matter as the learned gentleman from Virginia. But this is not all. The opinion of Lord Ashburton is sustained by the most intelligent merchants in Great Britain. Such is the uniform tenor of the testimony recently taken before a select committee of the House of Commons on this subject. Henry Cleaver-Chapman, one of the witnesses, and one of the most intelligent men in the kingdom, says: 'Repeal the corn laws, and the growing trade with Canada and the Western States of America will be crushed by the cheaper production of the Baltic and the Black Sea; consequently,' he adds, 'America, Canada, and British shipping, would receive a severe and decisive blow' by the repeal of the corn laws. But still the gentleman from Virginia exults in the prospect of the repeal of the corn laws, and boasts of the market it will open to our Western farmers, to whom, however, he will not give one dollar for their rivers and improvements—not a cent—but is anxious to reduce them into this British free trade trap; but he would say to the West, 'timeo danaos,' trust your friends, and beware of your enemies. Look at the boasted foreign market, what is it? Comparatively nothing. Look at facts. The agricultural productions of the United States exclusive of cotton and tobacco, is estimated at one thousand millions per year. Our exports to all the world amounted last year to \$11,195,515. Of this Great Britain took about two and a half. All the rest was consumed at home. So the foreign markets of the world amounted to 11 millions, and the home market to 989 millions. Yet the gentleman had pronounced the foreign markets everything to farmers, and the home markets comparatively nothing. But another fact.—Our exports of manufactures last year, including those of wood, amounted to \$13,429,106. Assuming, as in the case of British manufactures, that one-half their value is made up of American agricultural produce, then we export nearly seven millions of dollars worth of agricultural produce in the form of manufactures, which does not glut or injure the foreign markets, for our flour and grain, in its original form. To use a familiar illustration: Western farmers send their corn, hay, and oats, thousands of dollars worth, every year to the Eastern market, not in its rude and original form, but in the form of hogs and horses; they give their hay-stacks life and legs, and make them trot to market, with the farmer on their back. (A laugh.) So the British converted their produce, not into hogs and horses, but into cloth and iron, and send it here for sale. And viewing the subject in this light, he could demonstrate that there was not a State in the Union that did not now consume five dollars worth of British agricultural produce to one dollar worth she consumes of theirs. Time would not permit him to go into details, but he would furnish the elements from which any one could make the calculation. Assuming that consumption and exportation are in proportion to population, then we import 50 millions of British goods, and 25 millions—one half is agricultural produce. We export to England agricultural produce (excluding cotton and tobacco) 31-2 millions. Divide these sums, 25 and 31-2 millions, by 223, the number of Representatives, and it gives \$112,108 as the amount of British agricultural produce consumed in the form of goods in each Congressional district, and \$11,210 as their export to Great Britain of agricultural produce. This gives the proportion of ten to one. Yet gentlemen are not satisfied, and wish still further to increase the import of British goods, and still further to destroy the American farmers and mechanic and laboring man to favor foreigners. To show the effect upon currency, as well as agriculture, suppose the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Bayly) wants a new coat; he goes to a British importer and pays him 30 dollars, hard money, and hard to get. England takes none of your rag money. (A laugh.) Away it goes in quick time. We see no more of it, as far as circulation is concerned, the gentleman might as well have thrown it in the fire. I want a coat. I go to the American manufacturer and buy \$20 worth of American broadcloth. (He wears no other, and he would compare coats with the gentleman on the spot.) (A laugh.) Well, the manufacturer the next day, gave it to the farmer for wool; he gave it to the shoemaker, the latter, and blacksmith; they gave it back to the farmer for meat and bread; and here it went from one to another. You might perhaps see his busy and bustling \$20 note five or six times in the course of a day. This made money plenty. But where was the gentleman's hard money. Vanished; gone to reward and enrich the wool-growers, and farmers, shoemakers, hatters, and blacksmiths of England. Now I go for supporting the American farmers and mechanics, and the gentleman goes for the British—that's the difference. Can the gentleman deny it? There are but two sides in this matter, the British and the American side; and the simple question is, which side shall we take? The great struggle is between the British and American farmers and mechanics for the American market, and we must decide which shall have it.

Mr. S. would here take occasion to state a fact that would startle the American people. The British manufacturers have, at this moment, possession of this Capitol. Yes, sir, I tell you and the country—one of the principal committee rooms in this house is now, and has been for weeks past, occupied by a gentleman formerly residing in Manchester, England, who has a vast number, perhaps hundreds of specimens of goods sent from Manchester (priced to suit the occasion) to be exhibited to members of Congress to enlighten their judgments, and in the language of his letter of instruction from Manchester of the 23d January, '46, accompanying these specimens, to enable them 'to arrive at just conclusions in regard to the proposed alterations in the present tariff.' Yes, sir, agents, speculators, and letters from Great Britain instructing us how to make a tariff to suit the British. Mr. S. here expressed the hope that the people of the North would send on specimens of

American manufactures to be also exhibited in the Capitol, not only to show their perfection and extent, but to correct on the spot the false representations made by these Manchester men and their agents in regard to the character and prices of British and American goods. Speaking of the President's message, this Manchester letter writer exclaims 'a second Daniel came to judgment, a second Richard Cobden,' and so delighted were they in England with Mr. Walker's celebrated free trade report that it was ordered to be printed by the House of Lords. After all this, having our President and Secretary on their side, they ought to have been content, without sending their letters of instructions here to direct us what kind of a tariff they wish us to pass. But if their chancellor had sent us a revenue bill, he could not have furnished one to suit Great Britain better than the one furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury. Parliament would pass it by acclamation. Sir Robert Peel understands his business; he proposes to take the duties off breadstuffs and raw materials of all kinds used by our manufacturers, and remove every burden so as to enable them to meet us and beat us in our own markets, and in the markets of the world, where Yankee competition is beginning to give them great uneasiness. Last year, we exported hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of cotton goods into the British East Indies, and beat the British in their own markets, after paying discriminating duties imposed to keep us out, first 8, then 10, finally 15 per cent. In this great struggle, Sir Robert Peel comes to the rescue; he repeals the duty on cotton and wool, and bread and meat, and every thing used by British manufacturers to enable them to go ahead in this struggle with the Americans; and what does Mr. Walker do? Just the reverse. He proposes to take off all protective duties, and imposes heavy burdens on the raw materials, dyestuffs, &c., used by our manufacturers, so as effectually to prostrate and break them down. Sir Robert Peel takes burdens off his steel, while Sir Robert Walker piles bags of sand on his—then crack the whips—clear the road—a fair race! (A laugh.) Such is the difference between British and American policy. Sir Robert Peel's present system furnishes powerful arguments for adhering to our protective system—his object is not to favor, but to beat us; and our course is not to defeat, but to favor his purpose. This will not only be the effect of the tariff proposed by our Secretary, but it is its open and avowed purpose and design; it is not the proclaimed purpose of the message and report to increase the importation of British goods, and of course, to that extent, destroy American supply? Does not the Secretary propose to reduce the protective duties more than one half for the purpose of increasing revenue; and if the revenue is increased by reducing duties one half, must not the imports be more than doubled? This is self evident, and if you double your imports of foreign goods, must you not destroy to that extent American supply? Most certainly, unless the Secretary can, in his wisdom, devise a plan to make people eat, drink, wear double as much as they now do. But where will we find money to pay for them? There's the rub. But startling and extraordinary as it may appear, our Secretary for the first time in the history of the world, has boldly and openly avowed it as the object of Government to break down and destroy its own manufactures for the purpose of making way for those of foreigners! In the very first paragraph of his argumentative report he sets out with stating that the revenue of the 1st quarter of this year is two millions less than the 1st quarter of the last, and that this has been occasioned by the substitution of highly protected American manufactures for foreign imports; and this evil, this terrible evil, this American Secretary proposes to remedy by reducing the protective duties, and thus breaking up this abominable business of 'substituting domestic products' made by American labor, out of American produce for British goods, made by British labor, out of British produce. Oh! but he hates the British. Now, sir, this is not only the doctrine of his text, but it runs through his whole sermon of 957 pages. No wonder it was printed by the House of Lords, and let our Secretary carry through this bill, and Queen Victoria would gladly transfer the seals from Sir Robert Peel to Sir Robert Walker, for he will have rendered her a greater service than any other man, dead or living.

But this is not only the doctrine of the Treasury report, but of the message itself. The revenue standard laid down in the message aims a death blow at all American industry. It suggests a kind of 'sliding scale,' so that whenever any branch of American industry begins to beat the foreigner, and supply the market, and thereby diminish imports and revenue, this is evidence that the duty is too high and ought to be reduced, so as to let in the foreign rival productions; but let the President speak for himself—here is his revenue standard in his own words: 'The precise point in the ascending scale of duties at which it is ascertained from experience that the revenue is greatest, is the maximum rate of duty which can be laid for the bona fide purpose of collecting money for the support of Government. To raise the duties higher than that point, and thereby diminish the amount collected, is to levy them for protection merely, and not for revenue. As long, then, as Congress may gradually increase the rate of duty on a given article, and the revenue is increased by such increase of duty, they are within the revenue standard. When they go beyond that point, and as they increase the duties, the revenue is diminished or destroyed, the act ceases to have for its object the raising of money to support Government, but is for protection merely.' What is this but a rule to favor foreigners, and break down Americans? The moment the American by his superior industry and skill begins to succeed, then the duty must come down so as to increase foreign imports and revenue. This is the plain and inevitable operation of the rule, and who would go into manufacturing under such an anti American rule as this, making it death by the law—certain and inevitable. As an illustration, take iron for instance. Owing to the rapid increase of iron works in the United States, the import of iron has been greatly reduced; then the Executive rule applies—down with the duties, so as to increase imports and revenue. Accordingly, Mr. Walker proposes to reduce the duty, which, he says, is now 75 per cent, to 30 per cent, so as to increase the revenue. Well, to do this, he must more than double the imports, now amounting to more than eight millions a year, and thus he must import 16 millions of dollars worth of iron instead of eight—destroy eight millions of American manufacture to make way for the foreign, and thus import 12 millions of dollars worth of foreign (mostly English) grain and other produce used in the manufacture of this iron; for the fact is incontestible, that more than three fourths of the value of iron is made up of the produce of the soil. And this

is the policy to favor American farmers and American laborers! Throw the plough out of the furrow, and turn labor out to starve—to make way for British goods, and increase revenue!

Mr. S. said he had not time at present, but he would avail himself of the first proper occasion, to show, as he thought he could most clearly, that all the theories of the Secretary and his followers in favor of their free trade policy were not only false and unfounded, but that exactly the reverse of those theories was true. He referred to the theories that 'protection was for the benefit of manufacturers at the expense of the farmers and laborers of the country'; that 'protection increased the price of the manufactured goods, and reduced the price of labor and produce'; that it 'favored monopoly and wealth at the expense of the poor'; that 'reducing duties would increase revenue,' &c., &c. He could scarcely speak of such gross absurdities in respectful terms. What? Favor invested capital by building up competition, and increasing the supply of the articles they had to sell? Injure the farmers by doubling the demand for their produce, raw materials and breadstuffs of every kind? Oppress and rob the consumer by giving him goods at one fourth of their former price? Reduce wages by doubling the demand for labor—labor of men, women, and children? Yes, sir, increase the price of goods by doubling the supply, and reduce the price of agricultural produce by doubling the demand? Favor monopolies by building up competition, the only thing to destroy it? Such are the absurd theories of free trade. But gentlemen must first reverse all the laws of trade—the great and universal law that 'demand and supply regulate prices'; a law as universal and invariable in its operation, as the law that governs the solar system, must not only be repealed, but reversed in its operations, before gentlemen could sustain any of these absurdities.

The clock admonished him that his time was out—he would avail himself of the moment left to warn gentlemen—if they would allow him to prophesy, he would say—gentlemen, pass this Treasury bill, approved, as he understood, by the cabinet—bring back the scenes of 1840—restore your twenty per cent. Tariff—bankrupt your treasury—paralyze your national industry—break down your farmers, manufacturers, and mechanics, by importing goods and exporting money—pass this bill, and in eighteen months you will scarcely have a specie paying bank, or a specie dollar left in the country. Pass this bill, and you will not only bring back the scenes, but I repeat, you will bring with them the political revolutions of 1840. Again will be heard throughout the land the cry of 'change! change! any change must be for the better.' Political revolutions are the fruits of popular suffering and discontent, in prosperity the cry is 'let well enough alone.'

(A voice.) This is a whig you ought to go for the new tariff.

Yes, said Mr. S., if I was like some gentlemen on this floor—if I loved my party more than my country, I would; but as I love my country more than my party I will not. If we were not for the lash and drill of party discipline, this 'British bill' would find few advocates on this floor. It was the bantling of party—the illegitimate offspring of the Baltimore Convention, that Pandor's box whence originated most of the troubles that now afflict this country. But he again warned gentlemen—pass this bill, and in the strong language of a democratic Senator on a late occasion, it will sink 'the party so low that the arms of resurrection could never reach it;—so low that—(here the hour having expired, the chairman's hammer-fell, and Mr. S. resumed his seat.)

THE 'CAMP OF ISRAEL.' This is the title and address which has been adopted by the company of Mormons now on their way Westward.

A mail carrier arrived here on Monday last from the camp, and reported the pioneer party, or head of the column, as having crossed the tributaries of the Chariton river, over 150 miles distant. By this time they are probably on the banks of the Missouri.

Thus far, everything has gone favorably, with the exception of the breaking down of a few overladen wagons.

If they ever reach California, their dependence must be partly upon slow travelling and partly upon miracle—but chiefly upon the latter.

It is the intention of at least some of the companies that leave this Spring to halt in the valley of the Sweetwater river, and put in a crop for the subsistence of themselves and others who may follow.

Numbers are now on their way from the Eastern States to join the expedition.

[Navvoo (Ill.) Eagle, April 16.]

TRIALS IN VERMONT. At a term of the Windsor County court held at Woodstock last week, one Asa Emerson was convicted of feloniously burning a shop in the town of Rochester in February last, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State Prison.—Richard K. Russell was also tried on an indictment charging him with having murdered a male infant child of his, four or five years old, and acquitted. Andrew Rogers, an Irishman, residing in Hartland, was indicted for the murder of a man, whose name was also Rogers. The prisoner gave an intimation that he would plead guilty to the charge of manslaughter, and under the advice of the Court, the State's Attorney filed an information to which the respondent pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to confinement in the State's Prison at Windsor for his natural life.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY. The Democrats of Brookfield, Morgan county, Ia., have got ahead even of their Tammany Hall brethren. Here, the only 'species of mankind' to which they are hostile, are the Whig 'species' and the 'nigger' species, but in Brookfield they even scorn such narrow bounds.—Hear them. At a meeting in February, they passed, says an exchange paper, the following resolution by acclamation:

Resolved, That the Democracy of old Brookfield cast their banner to the breeze, having inscribed upon its ample folds, 'equal rights' and 'uncompromising hostility to every species of mankind.'

Honest fellows, those Brookfield Democrats, or else they blundered into a very wholesome truth.—New York A. S. Standard.

The following sentiments were given at the recent celebration in New York on the occasion of the birth-day of Henry Clay:

By N. G. Bradford. The Birth Day of Henry Clay—Destined to be celebrated 'while the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls its waves.'

By H. J. Raymond. The memories of the late Senator, Dickinson and Charles Jared Ingersoll. They were not particularly lovely in their lives; but in their death they were not divided.

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'Steam Paddy,' as the boys call it—the foreign laborers named it the 'Yankee Irishman'—is doing a very quiet but mountainous labor, and is visited by multitudes. Some of the Radicals were standing around it a few days before March meeting, admiring the facility with which dirt-cars were filled by the prosaic-like motion of the crane and big bucket, when one of their number remarked it would be an excellent apparatus with which to scoop up sick and lame Whigs, after they should have received the drubbing in store for them throughout the State on the 10th of March.—The causeway across Horse Shoe Pond is carried nearly to the northern shore, and will shortly be completed, except the stone bridge, or water course, which is to be constructed on the southern shore of the Pond.—N. H. Statesman.

Mr. Ingersoll, the man of 'cultivated iniquities,' and the 'accomplished blackguard,' has been most essentially demolished—that too, by himself. After calling upon the administration for help to sustain himself in his assaults upon Mr. Webster, he has failed in showing any evidence to prove one of his charges—and he now stands forth a disgraced libeller. The well concerted scheme of the leading locos at Washington, of whom Ingersoll was merely the instrument, to destroy Mr. Webster's influence in the Senate, has left him unscathed, and themselves in disgrace. See Mr. Webster's remarks in the Senate upon the use of the secret service fund, in another part of this paper. The whole amount of this fund used in negotiating the Washington Treaty, and while Mr. Webster was Secretary, was \$4,500.

Never was there so unfortunate a party as the locofoco. At the Baltimore Convention it made the whole of Oregon one of its cardinal principles; yet where is the President now? If his friends are to be relied on, he is on both sides of the Oregon question—both sides claim him as their Magnus Apollo!—Where are the great men of the locofoco party in the Senate? Of all the locofocos in the Senate, it is said there are not more than half a dozen who will not agree to compromise on 49°. Benton goes for 49°; and what is more he proves beyond all cavil that Jefferson—the father of Democracy, of Oregon, and of the Columbia river in particular (says Mr. Benton)—and Madison and Monroe were for 49°. Calhoun, too, is for 49°; McDuffie is not only for 49°, but avows his faith to be that all Oregon is not worth one tenth the sum which a war will cost. On the whole, the people will be apt to imagine that the gods of modern democracy are not infallible in these latter days. It won't do for the party to pin its faith on them.—Watchman.

The Secret Service Fund and Mr. Webster.

The following is an authentic copy of Mr. Webster's remarks in the Senate on Wednesday, on the resolution offered by Mr. Jarnagin some days since, calling on the President for information relative to the Secret Service Fund. The resolution having been read Mr. Webster rose and said:

'I have a few, and but a few remarks to make on the President's Message in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives calling for an account of the disbursements during the period in which I had the honor to be Secretary of State, out of the fund for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.

In the first place, sir, I am happy to say that I entirely approve of the course of proceeding which the President has adopted. In my judgment, he could not have acted otherwise than he has done, without the violation of law and of his own duty. Sir, as I know that not a dollar was disbursed from that fund without the sanction of the President, and as I am conscious that every disbursement was made for a proper and necessary public purpose, it might be thought that I should desire the publication of the papers in order that every body might see what they are, or what they show. But this is a matter of so little concernment to me (and I presume it is as little to the President) that I certainly would not wish to see an important principle, and an important law, violated and broken for any personal convenience in that respect. I am not at all apprehensive that the country will suspect either President Tyler, or me, acting under his authority, of any thing improper in the disbursement of a few hundred or a few thousand dollars in a case in which the law requires confidence in the President, and gives him a discretion as to making the expenditure public.

Sir, a President of the United States, or the head of a Department acting by his authority, must think but poorly of his own reputation and standing with the country, if he is afraid of being suspected of having violated his duty and his oath in a matter of so little moment.—I will add, that a person, who entertains such a suspicion, without reason, of any public man, may himself be well suspected of having held a no very complimentary dialogue with himself.

Sir, we all know that the head of a Department cannot touch a dollar of this fund except with the President's sanction. The whole power, and whole responsibility, is with the President. The President's message states this so fully and clearly that I need not dwell upon it. I will say, in the first place, that no expenditure, improper in itself, or improper in its amount, was made to my knowledge, judgment or belief. And I will say, in the next place, that the late President of the United States, in all things respecting the expenditure of the public moneys, was remarkably cautious, exact and particular.

And I here say, sir, that all declarations, avowments, statements and insinuations, made anywhere, or by any body, which impute perversion, misapplication, or waste of the public funds, committed or made by me while Secretary of State are utterly groundless and untrue. And I will conclude with one remark, the bearing of which I shall leave to the Senate and to the country.

Whoever charges me with having either

misapplied or wasted the public funds, while in the Department of State, has either seen the papers, or has, in some other way obtained knowledge on the subject, or he has not. If he has seen no papers, and has no knowledge, then his imputations are purely wanton and slanderous. I have seen the papers, or has any knowledge, then he would be sure to state what he knows, if he knows any thing to sustain him in his charge. Silence, under such circumstances, is conclusive that he knows nothing; because he is under no obligation of secrecy, and, in absence of all other proof, he would of course tell all he knew, if he knew any thing which could, in the slightest degree, bear him out. The charge, therefore, was either made in utter ignorance of any facts to support it, or else with the knowledge that the facts which do exist would, if made known, entirely disprove it. As to the source of this miserable vituperation, I have nothing to say. I am afraid I shall be thought to have paid too much attention to it already. Sir, I leave the author of these slanders where he is—I leave him in the worst company I know of in the world—I leave him with himself.

THE COMING WHEAT CROP. To judge from present appearances, the ensuing harvest promises to be as abundant as any of its predecessors. The growth last fall was great beyond precedent, and fears were entertained that the plant would not survive the winter. But the season has been highly favorable, and it now looks unusually well. The quantity of ground sown last fall, was probably as great as ever before, and we may expect an overflowing crop.—Rock. Adv.

A DILEMMA. A few months ago, Mr. Chapman one of the Loco Foco champions in Congress from Michigan, got a divorce from his wife. Two or three weeks afterwards he married another woman. Since that time, the judicial authorities of Michigan have annulled his divorce. So now the honorable gentleman has a pair of wives. There is treble-blessedness, to be sure.—Louisville Journal.

SUICIDE. Luther M. Fox, who has for a few weeks past been a resident of Jefferson, N. H., but formerly of Barre Vt., committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor on Thursday morning last. He is said to have been an enterprising and industrious man about 25 years of age. He was married about three weeks since. The cause of his committing this rash act is unknown.—Conn. Democrat.

MR. WEBSTER. We understand that a large number of Philadelphians have united in an invitation to the Honorable Daniel Webster to a public dinner, on any day that may be convenient to that distinguished statesman. Mr. Webster passed through this city with his family yesterday, en route for Boston, and during his temporary rest committee of merchants waited upon him, and made known their wish. Mr. Webster acceded to their request, and the dinner, we are informed, will take place about ten days hence when Mr. W. will return from Boston. Phil. U. S. Gaz. of Saturday.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE. MONDAY, April 29. A message was received from the House, returning the Oregon resolutions, with the amendments adopted on Saturday.

The resolutions were taken up by the Senate for consideration.

Mr. Allen moved to agree to the amendments of the House.

Mr. Mangum called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered; and stood for agreeing 21, against it 23.

In the House, after the transaction of some uninteresting business, a message was announced from the President of the United States.

The Executive, in announcing Mr. Ingersoll's resolution in regard to the secret service fund, gives his reasons at length, declining the established precedents of the Government. To violate these precedents, he says, would be a violation of a great public duty.—If the information was given in reference to one administration, it would have to be given in reference to all, in war as in peace. Great detriment to the public interests would ensue from the publication of such information as was called for by the Resolution.

The reasons of the Executive are given at length and being given, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll said they were tame and timid. Mr. Ingersoll said he was surprised somewhat by the refusal of the Executive to give the information, but reaffirmed that the information he sought for, would sustain all the charges he had made upon his own responsibility, as a member of this House. The President had said that no communication was to be found in the State Department calling for a special mission to England in 1841. But he had before him the records of the Committee room which showed that such an application had been made by the Secretary of State in a communication to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The communication he thought had been made to the chairman, Mr. Adams, by letter.

Mr. Adams said he remembered no such letter, and if one had been received he would have remembered it. An application had been made unquestionably, for such a mission, but it was the first time he had supposed such a mission was secret, or that there was anything treasonable in proposing a mission to England.

Mr. King said if he had been surprised at the charges of the member from Pennsylvania, he was doubly surprised at what had since occurred. Not one of the charges had been sustained which had been made, and the charge and responsibility of making them must fall upon the head of him who had made the charges he could not sustain.

The previous question followed, and was sustained by a vote of 116 to 62, and the message and papers were then ordered to be printed.

The Senate Oregon resolutions were then taken up, and a motion made by Mr. Gentry, of Tenn., to recede from the House amendments. The yeas and nays were called, and the House refused: yeas 57, nays 95.

The House then decided to insist—yeas 98, nays 83.

A Committee of Conference was then ordered.

This done in a confusion that was more like a Bedlam than a respectable legislature, the House then adjourned 83 to 28.

SENATE. TUESDAY, April 21. A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing that the House insisted upon its amendment to the notice resolutions (passed on Saturday) and asked a conference, having appointed Messrs C. J. Ingersoll, Owen and Hilliard a Committee on the